BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1855.....NO. 35.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
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Do o	12 o.....do.....do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the firs

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON.
D. C. FREEMAN,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provender, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington.* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

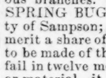
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RATT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of evry description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having pnrchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

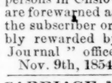
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunan's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Exracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishments for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a shar of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED.
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE next annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1855.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally, are requested to attend.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Sec. N. C. Med. Society.
April 11th, 1855 185-3t—32-tm

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance: my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1851 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large as sortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her lower front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855. 20-tf

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE
Of Large and Valuable Tracts of Land in the Counties of Bladen and New Hanover, and of Two Valuable Lots in Wilmington.
ON the 8th day of May next, (being the Tuesday of the County Court of Bladen,) the tracts of Land hereinafter referred to, will be offered for sale by public auction, at or near the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, viz:
1st. 300 acres in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of Mrs. John D. Beatty, on the east side of South River.
2d. 450 acres adjoining the tract above referred to and known as the Lee Land.
3d. 121 acres contained in the three small adjoining tracts, and adjoining the tract last referred to, being the same which were conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty by Benjamin Daniel and Michael Chinners.
4th. 3¾ acres, including the Mineral Spring, near the residence of James Kerr, Esq.
The tracts of land hereinafter referred to, all lying in the County of Bladen.
5th. 38 acres conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty by Alx. L. Harvey by deed, dated August 18th, 1826, and described in said deed as the Ashe land, belonging to John Brown.
6th. 470 acres in Thumb Swamp, joining the lands of Bradley Simpson, and of the other heirs of —— Johnson.
7th. 60 acres in Thumb Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to.
8th. 640 acres in Colley Swamp, lying a short distance below Bevan's Bridge.
9th. 640 acres in Colley Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to, on the South.
10th. 300 acres on the east side of of Colley Swamp, at Jacob Johnson's footway.
12th. 200 acres on the east side of Colley Swamp, joining one tract of land referred to.
12th. A tract on the east side of Colley Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, conveyed by G. J. White, (Sheriff) to the late W. . Beatty, by deed, dated Nov. 4th, 1823.
13th. 640 acres on both sides of Colley Swamp, adjoining the lands of George Russ.
14th. 100 acres on east side of Colley Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.
15th. 300 acres on north-east side of Colley Swamp, and in Rowan Swamp, joining the lands of Enoch Hawes and others.
16th. 55 acres on east side of Colley Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.
17th. 175 acres in two adjoining tracts, on the north-east side of the Cape Fear River, and on the north-east side of White Oak Swamp, known as the Squire's Land.
18th. 400 acres formerly known as the Knapp Land, lying in Buckle Swamp, and joining the tract last referred to, now known as Beatty's Salt Marsh Land.
19th. 437½ acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, formerly known as the Bordeaux land.
20th. 100 acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.
21st. 400 acres on both sides of Colley Swamp, immediately below Prior's or Evans' Bridge.
22nd. 100 acres on the south side of Colley Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.
23rd 400 acres contained in two adjoining tracts, lying on Colley Swamp, and adjoining the Campbell land, conveyed to the late W. A. Beatty, by G. J. White, Sheriff, by deed of August 6th, 1823.
24th. 135 acres on the east side of Lyon Swamp, adjoining the lands of Aaron Larkins.
25th. 70 acres on the east side of Colley Swamp, joining a tract of 200 acres patented to John Sikes.
26th. 50 acres on the west side of Colly Swamp, patented by Evan Bevan.
27th. 450 acres on John Swamp, patented to John S. Pearson.
28th. 100 acres on the south-west side of Black Lake, patented to the late W. H. Beatty.
29th. 376 acres lying between Tussica Bay and Colly Swamp, conveyed by J. B. White to W H. Beatty.
30th. 100 acres on west side of Black River, patented to W. H. Beatty, Jan. 5, 1805.
31st. 154 acres on south-west side of Moore's Swamp, patened to W. H. Beatty, Sept. 8th, 1823.
32d. 400 acres on west side of Moore's Swamp, adjoining lands of C. J. Dickson, patented to W. H. Beatty April 18th, 1846.
33d. 50 acres on west side of Black River, conveyed to W. H. Beatty by Calvin J. Dickson.
A particular description of each tract, by its metes and bounds, will be given at the time of the sale.
These tracts comprise very valuable bodies of land for Turpentine and Timber, and for Agricultural purposes.
ON TUESDAY, 1st day of May next, at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, TWO LOTS in said town, hereinafter referred to, will be sold by public auction, viz:
The Lot at the north-western intersection of Third street with Brunswick street, measuring 80 feet on Third street, and 155 on Brunswick.
The Lot at the south-western intersection of Third street with Brunswick street, 85 feet on Brunswick and 155 feet on Third.
The Tracts of Land and Town Lots will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and bonds with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers. O. P. MEARES,
Clerk and Master in Equity,
for the County of New Hanover.
April 20, 1855.—33-ts

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board, $60 00
English Tuition, 12 50
French, 10 00
Ancient Languages, 15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument, 35 00
Music on Piano, and use of " 23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of " 20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors, 10 00
Painting in oil colors, 15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery, 3 00
Washing and Fuel, 7 50
Vocal Music---No charge.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board, $40
Primary Department, $8 to 12
Academic, 16
Collegiate, 20
Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T. Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington;
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-tlm

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to
W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.
Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracaibo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes. Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

SUMMER HATS.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Summer Hats of every description, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row. C. MYERS.
April 27.

Eloquent Description of the Death and Burial of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

We have received from a friend who is on a visit to the Russian capital, (says the Washington Union,) the subjoined account of proceedings there consequent upon the decease of the late Emperor NICHOLAS:

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 15, 1855.

The Emperor's death cannot be more startling to any one in America than to thousands who were within a stone's throw of his death-bed. Up to a very short time before the event no bulletin was received from which the least danger could be inferred. Immediately on hearing the news we hurried into the street to see its effect on the people. The current was setting strongly toward the winter palace, and, on arriving there, we found a chaos of equipages before the doors, and knots of all conditions of men gathering near. It was plain that the story had not yet spread wide nor gone far; still, we were both disappointed in the demonstration of popular sorrow. We had heard so much of the national grief at the death of Czar Alexander, that we were almost prepared to find troops of peasants sobbing and shrieking at the palace gates. But in this case, beyond a general sad expression, the tears of some old women, and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

The Meeting Last Night.

Last evening a meeting of citizens favorable to the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. was held in front of the Market House. When we arrived on the ground George Davis, Esq., was about closing an earnest exhortation to his fellow-citizens to come forward to the work in a spirit worthy of the occasion. H. L. Holmes, Esq., was the next speaker called upon, and he responded in an address of some length. Turning to the history of the past, as a source from which to draw inspiration for the conduct of the future, he pictured Wilmington as it had been and as it now is—showed that the public-spirited efforts of the citizens of Wilmington had wrought this great change. Said that it remained with the Wilmington people themselves to say whether their town, in the future, should exhibit as great an advance on what it now is, as its present position does over that which it occupied prior to the construction of its two existing railroads, or whether it should retrograde, for, in the struggle of life, we are all like persons swimming up stream; if we once stop paddling, down we go with the current.—Mr. Holmes enforced upon his audience the great advantages to be derived from the construction of the proposed Road, and the necessity of building it, and begged them to lay aside every opposing feeling or local or political animosity, and go for this great work as one man.

Hon. W. S. Ashe being called upon, made a short but pointed speech, in which he remarked that this project was no new love of his, but had long occupied his mind, and that its accomplishment had been the object of his most earnest desires. It was essentially the road that we wanted, and although he had heard people talk against it, they had always been South Carolinians, who felt that it would strike a death-blow at their control of North Carolina trade and N. Carolina interests. As old Cato showed his earnestness upon a certain subject by concluding every harangue with the declaration that "Carthage must be destroyed," so would he conclude by declaring emphatically that "this road must be built."

Mr. Davis called upon General Alexander McRae for some practical facts and suggestions illustrative of the subject under consideration. Those the General proceeded to give, remarking that he would not attempt to make a speech, but simply to set forth some of the reasons he had for believing that the projected Railroad would be a paying one, basing his calculations upon the local travel and freighting business of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, a work which has to compete for freight with the North East River, which carries a large amount of the produce of Duplin County that would otherwise pass over the Road, and also with the Neuse and Tar Rivers, which take off large quantities of produce to Newberne and Washington. The Western Road would go through a much more productive tier of counties, the produce of which was all bound to come over it, and it was certain that its business would be much larger than that of the Road to which he referred and which he used as a basis of calculation, but assuming at the same in proportion to population he showed that it was bound to pay seven per cent. upon three millions, and he felt confident that the cost of its construction to Rutherford need not, and would not, exceed that amount. The population of the counties on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Road was, we think he said, about seventy-eight thousand; that of the counties to be traversed by the new Road nearly twice as great. He was willing to risk any reputation for judgment that he might have acquired in almost a life-time connection with Railroads, upon the assertion that this would be a paying road. He thought every man in the community ought to come forward, and forget "hard times" for a while, and, after individuals had done their very best, then the town, in its corporate capacity, ought to do the balance of what might be wanting.

Col. John McRae, Mayor of the town, in answer to a call upon him, made some very sensible remarks in advocacy of the work. It was not for him to advise or instruct the people. *They* were to instruct him. The question of a subscription by the town would come up for their decision, in accordance with law, and he begged them to reflect upon it with a due regard to its importance and the magnitude of the interests involved.

John A. Taylor, Esq., followed, warmly urging the great importance of the work and the duty which Wilmington owed to herself to come forward in a manner worthy of the occasion. George R. French, Esq., also offered some remarks bearing upon the same subject.

We have been content to give a slight shadowing forth of the spirit of the remarks made, without offering any of our own at present. We will, however, recur to the subject at a fitting time.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Every body knows that for years past the Temperance men have had the field of discussion to themselves. Some—nay many, and they be true and reliable supports of the cause, while practising Temperance, nay, abstinence themselves, and using their influence to bring others to do likewise as conducive to their own happiness and the good of the community, have been willing to advocate Temperance in a temperate manner, to act as good men conscous of being engaged in a good cause. On the other hand the paid itinerants of the cause, like Philip S. White and others have been intolerant and denunciatory, adopting a tone of abuse neither in accordance with the doctrines of Christianity nor the spirit of Temperance;—impatient of contradiction, and meeting opposition with abuse rather than argument.

At last a direct, avowed anti-abstinence Society has been organized in opposition to prohibitory legislation, and a paper, the "Daily News," started as its organ. This paper is edited with considerable ability, and contains among other things, articles setting forth the evils of total-abstinence. It says that if the drunkards have red noses, the abstinence men are sallow, cadaverine, consumptive, dyspeptic, bad-shaped men, and that the reason why females are more consumptive than males, is because they are afraid of moistening their clay.

What next is to appear we don't know; but we do know that every excitement produces its reaction, and that this reaction appears to have commenced against the Maine Law.

☞ The eclipse came off last night according to appointment. The clouds which had threatened to draw a curtain over the whole affair, politely cleared off, about the time the earth began to cast the moon in the shade. The eclipse was total—that is, as complete as it could be, for as in lunar eclipses it is not the interposition of any solid body that hides the moon's face, but simply the shadow of the earth falling upon it, some of the more powerful reddish rays of light refracted by the earth's atmosphere still contrive to reach the moon and render her dimly apparent—the nearest approach to "darkness visible" that we know of. The very centre of the eclipse being the least affected by the refracted rays, was almost completely black.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

☞ It may be fairly assumed that if there even exists a possibility at this advanced period of the world for saying anything original, that the original observation so offered would be untrue, as a general thing, if not universally, from the simple reason that the first minds of all ages have been engaged in researches into the realms of thought and expression to such an extent, that every subject has been discussed in every form, turned to every varying shade of light, and so to speak, thoroughly exhausted, so that it only remains for us now to take materials out of the general fund and use them for our own purposes of application to present circumstances. Aware of this fact, we content ourselves with repeating the common remark that this is a strange world that we live in, where people are constantly struggling and jostling each other in the effort rather to *seem* than to *be*, and where appearances rather than facts, in a great measure, control the world and the world's rulers.

Now, there is Louis Napoleon, a smart man enough in his way, who got into France, into the Presidential Chair, and finally into the Imperial authority by a name, a *prestige*, a trick, not by being a great man himself—for nobody gave him credit for even common ability when he commenced his career—he operated altogether by the outward show—the glare and glitter of the Napoleonic name It was not the individual Louis Napoleon that was elected—it was the mere idea of the nephew to the Great Napoleon, kept so constantly before the French people. It was in fact a very pretty piece of humbug almost worthy of Barnum himself.

But, however he got where he now is, the fact of his being at present the most influential personage in Western Europe is fully admitted, as is also the certainty that in the present Anglo-French alliance, he is the main spoke in the wheel, in which the British Ministry figures only in a secondary capacity.—These are the substantial facts of his position, and he is as fully conscious of them and their value as anybody. But then, after all, he only *a parvenue*, and, like most *parvenues*, he feels specially anxious to attain *position*, in fact *to get into society*—he feels that, although mankind recognizes the solid potentiality of him and his government, still the *ton*—the Kings and Queens—the upper-ten—the peculiarly effete legitimates have not recognized him in a social way, and, like as it was with Haman, who could by no means feel satisfied while Mordecai sat at the King's Gate, so all is naught with Louis Napoleon until his "Royal Brethren" take him into the charmed circle, and their ladies are on visiting terms with Mrs. Louis. For this he would give a good deal more than it is worth, although in a world of humbugs—not to say a humbug of a world the power of combined cliquery is difficult to estimate.

Sometime since few things were so much discussed as Louis Napoleon's journey to the Crimea, where he was to fulfil his "destiny." Whether the design of making such a journey was ever seriously entertained, we cannot say; but, even if it had been, something far more important has intervened to prevent any such design from being carried into execution. The momentous event is an invitation to Windsor Castle, a social recognition for the *parvenue* Emperor, and his still more *parvenue* wife, by the proudest Court on earth. True, England's Queen is but a little, dumpy, half-crazy and half-scrofulous nobody, not to be compared with the younger, more beautiful, and more *spirituelle* Eugenie; true, her arms have been thwarted, and her policy and administration become ridiculous, but still, her own stupidity, and that of her ministers to boot, proves their "high connections," shows that they have intermarried in the most Royal and aristocratic manner. Therefore is Louis Napoleon the happiest man in Europe or elsewhere, even if Sebastopol be not taken. He has got the *entree* to Windsor Castle, and is hereafter respectable and licensed to be as stupid as he pleases.

This is one species of flunkeyism rendered necessary by the meanness of mankind. It finds a counterpart of still grosser character in the course of the people and press of Great Britain, among whom the now be-praised Emperor "our Royal Brother and faithful ally" was within the memory of the youngest inhabitant held up or put down as a most contemptible nobody, but now he has made a fortune, so to speak, and he is very much of a gentleman. The London Times always truculent and ferocious to the weak, is now ready to fawn like a spaniel upon the man whom it formerly ridiculed, while it vents its low spleen upon the Irish population in the United States, whom, with its *known* devotion to the interests of this country, it hounds on the Know Nothings to proscribe and persecute, because, first, of their opposition to the Exeter-Hall abolitionism, which our loving *cousins* beyond the water look upon, and truly, as their most potent lever to operate against their most growing and most dangerous rival, and because, in the second place, it wishes to excite such a feeling in this country as will prevent the helots of British tyranny from escaping from their bonds, and swelling the population, and increasing the power of a hated rival; and yet the party which panders to these designs of British anti-slavery scoundrelism assumes for itself the name and the merits of exclusive "Americanism," and men are taken by the bait, and humbug again rules the hour. Who after all this, will dare to say a word against humbug, the mighty and invincible engine of modern times?—Humbug is not to be sneezed at. Like Diana or the Ephesians, great is humbug, and greatly to be glorified.

☞ Our Senior Partner, who rejoices in double blessedness, and who is certainly a responsible person, having some five responsibilities,—our senior partner, we repeat, has reminded us of the fact that this is the first of May, and further remarked that we should have something nice for the occasion. Now, it is evident that the man is behind the age. May is an old affair. As old as the hills, as old as Eden and innocence, as old as those long past days when little Abel and little Cain played together mid the flowers of the young earth, ere the stain of murder had come upon the world; as old as the days when Adam, an infant full grown wooed our first mother amid the bowers of Paradise, both children in all but love to God and to one another, when life itself was but a dream, but oh, how far brighter and purer than all the realities of a world worn out tired of itself, which after all is but a dream, and neither a very pure nor a very bright one. Still, the world itself is new, the bright green leaves look greener yet after the shower of the morning—the buds and blossoms are as sweet and fragrant as ever, and those more precious buds and blossoms—the joyous children and fair young maidens, who turn to this as a day of happiness, perhaps look forward to the future with the undoubting confidence of the olden time. Perhaps our worthy senior, sedate and serious personage as he is, sees his own youth renewed in that of his children, and feels like a boy again, and he thinks, as we all are apt to think, that others must feel as he does. Well, well, it would no doubt be much better if we all did.

"The merry month of May" has, from time immemorial, been the theme of the poet's song. The Catholic Church, with that poetry which other denominations too much neglect, has dedicated this month to her of whom it was said that all nations should call her blessed, and the month of Mary holds an honorable place in her calendar. It is, at least, a beautiful idea to consecrate the virgin month of the year, its brightest and most promising, to the Virgin mother of the Holy Redeemer. We speak now after the manner of men, without going into the merits of the case polemically, for really we Know Nothing about it, and care as little. We feel neither disputations nor anything else—we have the blues, that's all, and wax sentimental.

Governor Reeder making an Ass of himself.

As our readers will remember, we took occasion, a few days since, to deprecate the course pursued by some of the citizens of the border counties of Missouri, with reference to Kansas and the course of Governor Reeder. We still deprecate the course of those who, we feel, acted illegally and improperly in that matter. We feel, as we have always felt, that any such line of conduct must eventually prove injurious to the cause it is ostensibly designed to promote. But the full certainty of these facts does not furnish any conclusive argument in favor of Reeder's subsequent course. Reeder has been driven out, illegally, we believe. A plain, sensible man would have said, that as an United States officer, resisted in his official duty, he should have laid the matter before his official superiors for their approval or disapproval of his course and conduct, and awaited the result with decency and decorum, certain of being sustained if right, and willing to be censured if wrong.

Instead of this modest and becoming course, we notice, by a telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore Sun, that, on Monday, the 30th ult., Reeder had a grand ovation on his own dunghill, at Easton, where he was welcomed in a fulsome address by J. M. Porter, Esq., and replied in a bitter and inflammatory harangue. If he had wrongs as an officer, he should have looked to his government for redress; if he felt unjustly treated as a citizen, he had the same right; but, neither as an officer nor a citizen did he act worthily in making intemperate speeches to an excited crowd, but a shade removed from a mob. The concluding paragraph of the telegraphic synopsis of his speech will exhibit something of its character, although faintly. The appeal to the North is peculiarly happy. Off with his head say we.

He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the late election in Kansas, as published in the Northern papers, were not exaggerated, and he concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms; but the citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and he relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means, till they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated

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The German Volunteers.—A notice of the parade and target shooting of this Company, intended for yesterday's paper, was unfortunately too late, as we did not get the facts as soon as we had wished. We learn that the gold medal presented by the Company to the officers, for the best shot, was won by First Lieutenant Von Glahn; the company medal presented by the officers, by M. Cornehlson; the plume by J. Meyers; the cup, to be shot for by the Band, was won by Sigmund Schreiner.

The turn-out was highly creditable to our German fellow-citizens, and the public spirit and liberality which they display in these matters, as well as the taste exhibited in their handsome and costly prizes, augurs well for their permanence and usefulness as a Company. Whatever the talk or prejudices of the day may be, we feel confident that every citizen of Wilmington will candidly accord to Captain Wessel and his Company that mede of commendation which they richly deserve.

Democratic Meeting in Cumberland.

According to previous notice a respectable portion of the Democrats of Cumberland county assembled in the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday evening, April 21st, when on motion, R. K. Bryan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. J. McAlister and G. W. I. Goldston requested to act as Secretaries. The chairman stated the object of the meeting.

On motion, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions: Messrs. W. McL. McKay, John H. Cook, Chas. Montague, Hugh Gilmore and Jos. Arey, being appointed, retired for a short time, and on returning reported through their chairman, Mr. McKay, the following, which on motion were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Democrats of this Congressional District at Clinton on Tuesday of the next Superior Court, to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress,

Resolved, That we approve the time, place and object of said Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint thirty delegates to represent Cumberland County therein.

Resolved, That we take the present occasion to reassert our firm adherance to and full reliance in the great principles of the Democratic Party—principles under the auspices of which the area of our country has been enlarged, the glory of our arms illustrated, and our favored country has advanced with rapid strides to national greatness.

Resolved, That the present national administration, by its faithful adherence to democratic principles, by its just regard for the rights of all sections alike, by its prudent and wise management of our affairs, its efforts to repress extravagant expenditures of the public money for improper purposes, and at the same time to provide liberally the means necessary for the defence of the country, and by the lofty and patriotic spirit which has pervaded its whole policy, is justly entitled to the warm admiration of every *true* American, and especially that of every citizen of the South.

Resolved, That no reason exists to weaken our confidence in the principles of the democratic party, and while we stand firm in their maintenance, we cannot permit the occasion to pass without denouncing the efforts now making by a secret association to undermine and overthrow it; and we warn all true democrats attached to their country, the Constitution and liberal principles, to beware of the duplicity and intolerance of an association which performs its work in darkness and resorts to oaths to influence freemen in the exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the Hon. William S. Ashe, late member of Congess from this District, merits our thanks for the able, devoted and upright manner in which he has discharged the duties pertaining to his late station, and that in his retirement he has our warm wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

B. Fuller, Esq., being called upon, responded briefly and to the point. The know-nothings received a deserved rebuke for their secret oaths, &c.

In compliance with the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following list of delegates to attend the Convention at Clinton.

Hon. L. Bethune, Wm. Cade, Arthur Melvin, D. J. McAlister, Ashford Gainey, Neill R. Blue, W. H. Gainey, A. M. Johnson, Arch'd. McColeman, Arch'd. McCallum, James Guy, M. J. Buie. W. L. McDiarmid, Duncan Shaw, Joseph Arey, J. E. Bryan, W. McL. McKay, G. W. I. Goldston, D. Murphy, Wm. J. Yates, E. Spearman, J. G. Shepherd, Jas. McKethan, N. King, F. N. Roberts, Jas. A. Byrne, James W. Dick, Sherwood Hawley, A. W. Fuller, and B. Fuller.

On motion the Chairman was added to the number.

On motion, the Carolinian was requested to publish the proceedings, and Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

R. K. BRYAN, Ch'n.

D. J. McALISTER, G. W. I. GOLDSTON, } Secretaries.

Battle with the Indians.

St. Louis, April 26.—On the 29th March, two companies of U. S. Dragoons, under Col. Fauntleroy, met ninety Utah Apaches, armed and mounted, in the Chowatch Pass. A battle ensued, when five of the Utahs were killed and two of the dragoons wounded. The next day the Apaches were again fallen in with, when six more were killed and several taken prisoners. The command then returned to Fort Massachusetts, but expected to go to Grand River on the 15th.

On the 22d of March, when Kit Carson, Lieut. Magruder, and Capt. Williams and company, were about to leave the Punche Pass, they saw a party of Apaches; they killed one and wounded another. Col. Garland left Santa Fe on the 4th of March for Albuquerque, where he will expedite the movements in the field.

Arrest of Col. Kinney.

New York, April 28.—Last night United States Marshall Hillyer, of the Southern District, assisted by his two deputies, Thompson and Hertra, arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel Col. Henry L. Kinney, on a bench warrant issued by the United States Court, on an indictment found against him for being engaged in fitting out a military expedition against the Republic of Nicaragua. Col. K. was detained, and to-day will be taken before the court for further action.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

In pursuance to previous notice, a Democratic meeting was held at the Court House, in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 28th inst.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Col. M. Powell to the Chair, and requesting Wm. K. Gore to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion a committee of three, viz: T. George, Wm. J. Stanly and Thos. L. Vail, was appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting, who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the domestic and foreign policy of President Pierce as eminently conducive to the interests and the honor of our common country.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the Democratic creed, as heretofore expounded, and held by the entire party.

Resolved, That we view, with undisguised apprehension, the forming of secret political combinations; that we believe them fraught with danger, and that, under the control of artful and aspiring demagogues, they may become the tools to the genius of our institutions and the rights of freemen; and, in our country, potent only for mischief.

Resolved, That we believe the secret order of Know Nothings to be but a revival of Federalism under a new guise, even more objectionable because of its mode of operation; substituting for the open and manly action of high-minded and fearless republicans, the secret decrees of the midnight conclave, and shunning, like all other base cabals, the scrutiny of our citizens in the light of day.

Resolved, That we approve of the efforts of President Pierce to suppress unlawful armed expeditions against whatever power, but view with deep concern the violation of our flag by the minions of imbecile Spain.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the course of our late talented representative, the Hon. W. S. Ashe, and learn with much regret his determination not to be our candidate again in the ensuing canvass.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve of holding a Democratic District Convention at Clinton, Sampson County, on the 8th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a Democrat, good and true, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we will give our aid and cordial support to any sound and reliable Democrat who may be put in nomination by said Convention, and that we have full confidence said Convention will present no man for the suffrages of the people of this District, who is not a strict constructionist of the Constitution, a consistent and unwavering Democrat, and entirely disconnected wi h any secret political order or *ism* of the day.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint two delegates from each captain's district to represent this County in said Convention.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:—

F. George, A. J. Butner, J. B. Stanly, Thos. L. Vail, Col. Jno. A. Stephens, O. H. Powell, D. T. Suggs, Wm. J. Stanly, Jno. H. Gore, Jno. Mills, Jas. Beach, G. P. Formyduval, J. P. Stanly, B. F. Pierce, Maj. A. J. Baldwin, Dr. C. G. Wyche.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation

On motion of Thos. L. Vail, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion of Thos. L. Vail, Esq., the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

M. POWELL, Ch'n.

W. K. GORE, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Brunswick Co., held April 17th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said County in the Democratic District Convention, Wilson Rutland was called to the Chair, and P. Prioleau requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, on motion, a committee, consisting of J. D. Taylor, R. W. Woodsides and Rufus Galloway, was appointed to draft resolutions. The committee, through R. W. Woodsides report the following:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Brunswick, hereby declare our unalterable fidelity and devotion to the time-honored principles of our party; and that in the future, as in the past, we will prove our fidelity by supporting at the ballot-box none but true and tried men.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of our late distinguished representative, Hon. W. S. Ashe, and hereby cordially tender him our thanks for his zealous and effective efforts for the good of his constituents, and express our regrets that he declines a re-election.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to have a convention at Clinton in May next, to nominate a candidate to represent this District, and that delegates be appointed to represent this County in said convention.

Resolved, That we will give to the nominee of said convention a warm and zealous support, only requiring that he be a sound and true Democrat.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

J. Lancaster, U. W. Rourk, M. Galloway, J. D. Taylor, W. A. Robbins, W. Frink, H. Gore, W. McKenzie, J. Evans, J. Bryant, J. K. Heries, Jonah Edwards, S. B. Heries, J. Bigs, O. D. Holmes, P. Prioleau, S. Galloway, Dr. DeMotte.

On motion of J. Evans the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

The meeting was addressed by John D. Taylor.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

R. W. RUTLAND, *Chairman.*

PHILIP PRIOLEAU, *Secretary.*

Later from California.

New Orleans, April 29.—The steam ship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port from San Juan, with advices from San Francisco to the 9th instant. The steam ship Star of the West left San Juan on the 23d instant for New York, with $300,000 in specie

The news from California is not very important. The Superior Court had decided that the Ordinance of the Council of San Francisco, for the sale of the water lots, was void, inasmuch as it was not passed by a constitutional majority. The amounts paid comprised $430,000, and suits had been commenced against the city for the recovery of the same.

Messrs. Roman, Cohen and Jones have been elected assignees of Messrs. Adams & Co

New and rich diggings had been discovered at Diamond Springs.

Advices from Salt Lake, to the 1st of March, state that seven Pawnee Indians, who were concerned in the murder of Capt. Dennison, had been captured.

Southern Railroad Convention,

Washington, April 30.—This body met here today according to appointment. R. R. Cuyler, the President of the Georgia Central Railroad was chosen Chairman, and L. J. Flemming, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester road, Secretary.—Sixteen roads are represented. A committee was appointed to prepare a schedule between Washington and New Orleans, and another was appointed to request the Postmaster General to suspend the Sunday mails without abating the annual compensation.—The convention then adjourned to the 22d of May, when the committees will report.

Destructive Fire in Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—Last night the mills attached to Winters' Iron Works, in this city, were destroyed by fire. The Iron Works, however, were fortunately saved, although they suffered some injury. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which only $60,000 were insured. A large quantity of wheat and other breadstuffs was consumed, which is a great loss, as our navigation is suspended. The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of a smut machine.

The Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at his residence in this vicinity on Monday evening last. We were sorry to find him in such bad health. Naturally a very delicate man in frame and features, disease has considerably weakened and changed his general appearance, and impaired his constitution since we last had the pleasure of seeing him. Since he left Washington, we are glad to learn, his health has materially improved, and he entertains the hope that a little relaxation from his very arduous duties will restore him to his wonted health and vigor. His numerous friends sincerely hope that this may be the case.

No man has ever administered the affairs of the Navy Department in a better manner, and given more general satisfaction, both to political friends and opponents, than Mr. Dobbin. The testimony of the press, throughout the whole country, substantiates this fact, and the country, no doubt, will be happy to learn of the honorable Secretary's complete restoration to health and renewal of strength to enable him to prosecute the duties of his responsible station in the councils of the nation. So mote it be.—*Fayetteville North Carolinian.*

Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending April 28, 1855.

Loan of 1847	$29,450
" 1848	53,000
Total	82,450

From the North Carolinian.

Action of a Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Buncombe county, N. C., at the recent term of the Superir Court, made a presentment against the know-nothings. The gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, we are assured by a gentleman acquainted with them, are persons of the first respectability and intelligence in Buncombe county. Below we publish the document and the charge of Judge Saunders on the merits of the presentment:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Buncombe County.*

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1855.

The Jurors for the State, upon their oaths, present that they have reason to believe that a combination of men, commonly called "Know-Nothings," exist in this county, one of the objects of which is, by binding men with extra judicial oaths, secretly administered, and by other secret obligations, and by threatening those of their members who offer to withdraw from their order, to control citizens of this county in the exercise of their right to vote conformably with their own free will, as contemplated by the Constitution and laws of this State. And the said Jurors are ready, if the Honorable Court shall so advise, to furnish for the information of the Court and the Solicitor for the State, a list of witnesses to prove these facts. And whether this is a violation of the criminal law, and what is their duty in the matter, they, the said Jurors, are ignorant, and pray the advice of the Honorable Court in the premises.

D. J. ROBERTS, Foreman.

G. J. D. Garrison,	Jeremiah West,
Joseph Miller,	H. Lindsey,
Elijah Morgan,	Sims Ownbey,
Jos. Barnard,	G. W. Hampton,
A. M. Gudger,	T. O. Roberts,
Robt. Hawkins,	Jas. M. Ray,
John McMerrell,	U. Warren,
E. Heren.	

CHARGE OF JUDGE SAUNDERS.

The Grand Jury applied to the Judge for instructions as to whether it was an indictable offence, if it should appear that a Society had been formed in this county, the object and design of which was, to influence men to join the Society and then by oaths to bind its members to secrecy and to compel them to vote against their will, for or against a particular candidate. His Honor replied in substance, that it had been said by high authority, that few things are involved in greater doubt in the criminal law, than the point at which a combination of persons in a common object becomes illegal. If this be so in England in regard to associations of a political character, still more must it be so in this country. It is the combination or agreement of a number of persons to do a particular act, that constitutes the gist of the offence. But to make the conspiracy or agreement criminal, the act proposed must be *unlawful*; or the combination and agreement must be to effect a legal purpose by illegal means. The administration of an oath to the members of any Society not to divulge its secrets, or to do or not to do any particular act, is legally of no binding obligation, and in a moral point of view decidedly wrong.* The law only authorizes the Judge or Magistrate to administer an oath, in some legal investigation then pending and of which the Magistrate may have jurisdiction; and unless thus administered, the party even should he swear falsely could not be convicted of perjury. If a party's word of honor could not bind him, an unauthorized oath would not likely have the effect of doing so.—In England they have an act of Parliament declaring the Society of *United Irishmen*, and some other Societies, as unlawful, and forbidding the administration of an oath to its members, according to the rules of the Society. But we have no such statute in this State, and whatever may be thought of such oaths by Christian men, they cannot be treated as criminal. In this country parties and associations may unite to carry any political object by fair reason or argument, and even hold out personal honors or advantages to unite in the support of particular men or measures But if any set of men should conspire together to elect or defeat any one, who might be held up for public trust, by forcing the voter to vote against his will, by threats or otherwise, the act would be unlawful, and therefore criminal. And if the Grand Jury should know that any such act had been done, it would be their duty to present the offenders. So if the Grand Jury should know or have reason to believe that there existed in the county any association of men, combined together to effect such a purpose, it would be their duty to investigate the matter and act accordingly. But the Jury should not institute such an investigation, unless they had sufficient grounds to suspect that such a conspiracy did exist, and that for an unlawful purpose.

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* One of the Articles of Faith of the Episcopal Church—and the Methodist Church it is believed has an Article of similar import—declares "that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ. But that a man may swear when the Magistrate requireth."

Who is Mrs. Patterson?—The Question Answered.

The Boston Times publishes the following letter purporting to come from Mrs. Patterson, whose name has gained some notoriety by a connection with the Nunnery Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. There has been much to grieve over and something to laugh at in the proceedings of that Committee. Mrs. Patterson's letter comes fairly under the latter head:

Boston, April 17, 1855.

Mr. Editor of the Times:—Having been dragged unceremoniously, and with ruthless and indecent violence before the public, by a hireling Jesuitical and parasitical press, I take advantage of your liberal columns to make a plain statement of facts. I do this not so much to exculpate myself—for I fear neither devil nor priest—but to relieve from popular odium a worthy and unoffending man, christian and gentleman—Mr. Joseph Hiss.

In the first place then, Mr. Editor, I am a married woman. My maiden name was Matilda Blount. I was married to Capt. Jehiel Patterson, in this city, by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, on the 25th of August, 1850. I was born in Portland, Maine; from which port my husband, for several years, ran a packet schooner to New York—the schooner's name was "Jenny Patten." In 1852 my husband went to California. Not succeeding there he proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and he is there now, running a small steamer between Konaka and Tooraloo. He writes to me by every California packet, and I never have had any reason to complain of his want of attention or to doubt his fidelity.

Mr. Editor, I live here in a private and highly respectable family in Harrison Avenue. My circle of acquaintance is limited; but those with whom I do associate bear the best reputation for sobriety and morality. (You will please bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that I didn't know Mr. Stephen Emery, and have no desire to become acquainted with such a beast.)

One day the lady with whom I reside proposed a trip to Lowell, to see a sister of hers who was in one of the mills. She was also a Maine lady. I told her that I would go with her, because a gentleman they called Corporal Streeter lived in Lowell, and my husband had written to me to see him about buying a gold mine in Virginia. I had never seen Corporal Streeter, but my landlady said she had and would introduce me. We got ready to go, and were about starting, when Mrs. ——'s (my landlady's) little baby was taken with spasms—she'd just been cutting two large back double teeth. Mrs. —— concluding not to leave she gave me the necessary directions, and I set off alone. I bought my ticket for seventy-five cents, of the ticket-master in the depot.

Mr. Editor—I took my seat in the cars, and just after the train started, a gentleman came up—I took him to be a gentleman, he had such clean finger nails—and smiling at me, he said enquiringly—

"This is Mrs. Patterson, I believe?"

Although much surprised, I told him that was my name.

"Mrs. Matilda Patterson?" he continued.

"I was christened Matilda," I replied.

"Wife of Capt. Jehiel Patterson?"

"Wife of Jehiel Patterson. Anything more sir?" I enquired, growing a little vexed at his impertinence, although he looked very innocent and simple like.

He begged I would pardon him. Said he knew my husband in California, and that he had been introduced to me by him in this city. I believe he lied, for I don't remember ever having seen him before.—Just before we reached Lowell, this gentleman—I forget what his name was—said there was a Legislative Committee on the train going to inspect the nunneries in Lowel. I asked him if he meant the factories. He laughed, and said, "No, the Catholic Nunneries." I told him that I believed the Roman Catholics were a set of pesky scoundrels, and I was glad some of their infernal doings were to be spread before the light of day. He then asked me if I would like to be introduced to a member of the Committee. I told him "Yes, of course." He then beckoned to a gentleman, who came forward, and the gentleman who knew my husband said—"Mrs. Patterson, allow me to introduce you to Joseph Hiss, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives, and also one of the Nunnery Committee—Mr. Hiss, Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. Editor, I was only too proud to make the acquaintance of Mr. Hiss. I liked him for his personal beauty as well as for the business he was on.

Mr. Editor, I pledge you the honor of a woman, that I never saw Mr. Hiss before—to know him. And when he asked me about my business, and kindly told me that he would find out Corporal Streeter, and between them they would attend to all my little hotel affairs, I had not the remotest idea that I was to be stuck on the tail of a Legislative Committee, like a bob to a kite, to give it balance.

No, Mr. Editor, my husband supplies me with money enough to pay all my expenses—and I have some over-plus, which I devote to buying sugar-plums for my landlady's little children.

Mr. Editor, I had nothing particular to do or to say with Mr. Hiss after he escorted me to the Washington House. My room was assigned me, and after the transaction of my business, I retired to it, and there remained until breakfast time next morning. Mr. Hiss is as innocent as I am myself of the slightest indiscretion, and I sincerely hope that those newspapers which, actuated by the spirit of the devil, and urged on by the rod of Jesuits, have done him the injustice to insinuate to the contrary, will publish the explanatory letter.

With sincere regard, I remain, Mr. Editor, the slandered, but independent

MATILDA PATTERSON,
Harrison Avenue.

P. S.—I open this letter to state that I have a cowhide on hand, and if either Mr. Hiss or myself is further calumniated by the Pope's minions I shall not fail to use it—come what may. M. P.

The recent scenes of effigy-burning and riot recall a reminiscence. During the first campaign of the revolution some of the camp followers of the American army entered into a design that called out the following order, which may be found entered in Washington's "Orderly Book:"

"November 5, 1775.—As the Commander-in-Chief has been apprized of a design for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot help expressing his supprise that there should be officers and soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step at this juncture—at a time when we are soliciting, and have really obtained the friendship and alliance of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as brethren embarked in the same cause—the defense of the general liberty of America. At such a juncture, and in such circumstances, to be insulting their religion, is so monstrous as not to be suffered or excused; indeed, instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to express public thanks to these our brethren, as to them we are indebted for every late happy success over the common enemy in Canada.

"G. WASHINGTON."

What a Know-Nothing Knows.

BY QUIEN SABE.

With such a queer name, you would hardly suppose
How much, after all, a know-nothing knows;

He knows that the country has nothing to hope,
Till we've banished the papists and poisoned the Pope;
He knows that all priests are merely the tools
Of the devil to worry know-nothings and fools;
That "Sisters of Charity" ought to be kissed;
That monks should be murdered, and nuns should be *Hissed;*
That the calendar Saints of ancient renown
All pious "Americans" ought to "put down,"—
Till the last of the crew is imprisoned or dead,
And even St. Nicholas yields to Saint Ned!*
He knows that a "furriner" ought not to go to
The polls, though as brave as DeKalb or DeSoto;
Thinks good Layfayette was the vilest of caitiffs,
And *knows* that "the Puritans" *must* have been natives!
He knows immigration's a dreadful expense,
That doesn't admit of the slightest defence;
Can tell, to a penny, exactly how much
We lose every day by the pestilent Dutch;
How a pauper appears with his rags and his tatters on,
What it costs to feed "Pat," and to board "Mrs. Patterson!"

Now who, from his title, would ever suppose
How many queer things a know-nothing knows?

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* Ned Buntline, the godly founder of the sect of know-nothings.

Successful African Exploration.

The recent expedition up the Chadda has met with a success unexampled in the history of African explorations. The expedition arose out of a discovery made by Dr. Barth. Before that enterprising traveller set out on his perhaps fatal journal to Timbuctoo he had made an excursion to the south of Lake Chad; and on his way he crossed a river of considerable magnitude, flowing westward, which he rightly conjectured to be the Chadda, and eastern branch of the Niger.

When this intelligence reached the Foreign Office Lord Clarendon proposed to the Admirality that a steamer should be sent up the Chadda from the sea to ascertain its character and open a communication with the overland explorers, Dr. Barth and Dr. Vogel. It so happened that in 1852, Mr. Macgregor Laird had offered to provide a steamer for the exploration of any of the African rivers; and, he was called upon by the Admirality to submit a plan of operations to them. The plan he sent in was adopted, the Government agreed to pay £5,000 as its contribution, and Mr. Laird contracted to build a screw-steamer of 265 tons capable of steaming ten knots an hour, to pay all the expenses of the voyage, and to carry out as passengers such officers as the Government might appoint. The natives are incapable of appreciating an expedition of a purely scientific or philanthropic, and it was

Foreigners Rule America.

The following table, showing the number of Americans and foreigners, respectively, holding office under the federal government, shows that *foreigners are now ruling America*. Read this, and say, fellow-citizens of Virginia, you who were born and raised on the soil of Virginia; if you can then give up your country to the control of foreigners am. Catholics.—Read it and beware how you vote for Henry A. Wise for your Governor.

Number of Foreigners and Americans now holding Office under the United States Government at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.	AMER.	FOR.
State Department	12	26
Treasury Department	139	278
Department of the Interior	338	500
Officers and Agents in service of House of Representatives	10	40
Post-Office Department	11	80
	510	914
Ministers and Consuls	151	106
Coast Survey	15	30
United States Mint	25	12
Light-House Board Inspectors and Keepers	31	392
U.S. Revenue Marine Service	35	30
	767	1484

The list of Custom House officers in the different States, show: Americans 215.--Foreigners 1837.

The above precious piece of mendacity has at different times met our eye in the more obscure prints of the new order. The last time we remember to have seen it was in a weakly as weekly concern published in the Western part of the State—the Charlotte "Whig" we think it was, or something of that sort. It is quoted and endorsed by those whose desire to arrive at the truth in this respect is about on a par with their power of appreciating it when arrived at. It seems a little strange that these people have not the common sense or the common honesty to open their eyes and see how the actual state of the case around them puts to the blush such Munchausenisms. There are persons employed by the General Government as mail agents on our roads here, and not one is a foreigner by birth—the same is the fact at the Custom-house—the same in the Post-office — the same everywhere and in every branch, and yet we hear such trumpery repeated, see it quoted, and find people actually pretending to believe it. Now let us look at the *facts* from official sources and see how they accord with this most veracious table. Can it be a good cause which resorts to such fabrications?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We begin with the appointments in the Post Office Department:

Clerks	84
Assistant Postmasters General	3
Messenger	1
Assistant Messengers	2
Watchmen	3
Laborers	7
Whole number	100

Of these, 88 are of American birth and 12 of foreign birth.

The following are the particulars to be observed:

1. John Maron, Third Assistant Postmaster General, appointed May 17, 1830; was born in Ireland, came here when eight months old.

2. John Agg, clerk, appointed, June 8, 1851; born in England; resided here for more than 40 years.

3. N. Holten, clerk, appointed June 3, 1834; born in Switzerland; resided here 27 years.

4. J. Lawrenson, clerk, appointed April 7, 1834; born in England; came here when 3 months old, now 50 years in this country.

5. G. A. Schwarzman, clerk, appointed June, 1848; born in Germany, came to this country when 16 years of age, served 10 years in the American army.

6. E. Donelly, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853; born in Ireland, came to this country when 8 years of age, now 32 years in the country.

7. J. R. Condon, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853; born in Ireland, came here about 21 years of age, now 40 years old.

8. J. E. McMahon, clerk, appointed May 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here an infant, now 22 years of age.

9. James McCorrick, clerk, appointed July 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here young, now 45 years old.

10. C. McDonnel, messenger, appointed August 10, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in the country 35 years.

11. T. Molchon, watchman, appointed May 22, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in this country many years.

12. Jas. Orr, clerk, appointed August, 1854; born in Ireland, resident here 14 years, served 2½ years in the Mexican war and was badly wounded.

So much for the Post Office Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department shows the following result:

	AMER.	FOR.
Interior Department proper	16	4
Land Office	112	12
Patent Office	55	4
Indian Bureau	17	2
Pension Office	52	5
Commissioner of Public Buildings, and watchmen, keepers of bridges, &c., under his control	21	6
Penitentiary	13	2
Total	286	35

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following is from the Department of State. It will be observed that the proportion of foreigners holding office under this department is somewhat greater than usual; and the reason is obvious; a number of the consulates do not pay a living compensation. American citizens cannot and will not accept of such appointments, and they are given to foreigners simply because nobody else will take them:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 28, 1854.

The following is a statement respecting all persons now employed either in, or under the supervision of the Department of State:

I.—Employed Abroad.

1. Ministers, commissioners, secretaries of legation, and agents connected with them—whole number, 42.

Of these, 4 were born abroad, 3 of whom have been naturalized, and 1, the United States despatch agent in London, has not.

2. Consuls and commercial agents—whole number, 220.

Of these, 49 were born abroad, of whom 21 have been naturalized, and 1 has not; and 1 was born under the flag of the United States; the rest, or 25, may have been naturalized, but of this the department has no evidence.

II. Employed in the United States or their Territories as Governors or Secretaries of Territories and despatch agents—whole number 16.

Of whom 13 were born in the United States. The rest, two of whom are despatch agents, were probably so born; but of this the department has no direct evidence.

III. Employed in this department—whole number, 50.

Of these, 6 were born abroad; one of whom came to the United States in his third year, and is of American parents, who, at the time of his birth, were temporarily residing abroad; 4 of the others so born have been naturalized, and one soon will be:

Clerks—William Hunter, Rhode Island; A. French, New York; Frs Markoe, St. Croix, of American parents; A. H. Derrick, Pennsylvania; James S. Mackie, Ohio; J. P. Polk, Delaware; R. S. Chilton, New Jersey; H. D. J. Pratt, Massachusetts; G. J. Abbot, New Hampshire; R. S. Chew, Virginia; Edmund Flagg, Maine; George Chipman, George Hill, Connecticut; George Bartle, Virginia; L. F. Tasistro, Ireland; Edward Stubbs, Ireland; H. D. Johnson, Massachusetts; R. S. Gillett, New York; C. G. Baylor, Kentucky.

Messenger—Calvin Ames, Massachusetts.

Packer—Wm. P. Faherty, Maryland.

Watchmen—Wm. H. Prentiss, District of Columbia; Jas. Donaldson, District of Columbia; R. Harrison, England; A. Best, Germany.

Laborers—Jas. S. Martin, Maryland; Wm. Lucas, District of Columbia; E. W Hansell, Pennsylvania; W. A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Thos. Thomas, Virginia; Jas. Williamson, Virginia; Chas. H. Brown, Maryland; John McGuire, Ireland.

Recapitulation.

21 clerks—18 native born; 1 born of American parents, transiently abroad; 2 foreign born.

1 messenger—native born.

1 packer—native born.

2 watchmen—native born; 2 watchmen—foreign born.

7 laborers—native born; 1 laborer—foreign born.

35 in all—30 of whom are native citizens; 5 of whom are foreign.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretaay of the Treasury and bureaus, including the offices of the assistant treasurers and mints, there are 430 Americans, 26 foreign born, and 3 not known.

Revenue-cutter service—Americans, 65.

Light-house keepers—Americans, 238; foreigners, 32; not known, 132.

Customs—Americans, 1,845; foreigners, 227; not known, 20.

Total number of persons employed under the State Treasury, Post-Office, and Interior Departments, is as follows:

Americans	3,346
Foreigners	430
Not known	330
Whole number of employed	4,106

In the House of Representatives on the 1st of October, 1853, there were fifty-four persons employed, all of whom, except one, were Americans.

The Anglo-Spanish Diplomatic Difficulty.

The following is the British Minister's letter to the Clamor Publico alluded to in the accounts of the Diplomatic difficulty at the Court of Madrid which we have previously published.

"Sir and Esteemed Friend:—The Minister of the Interior having decided with too much precipitation, and without previous communication with me, that no British subject had been in any manner molested in the exercise of his religion at Seville, there remains for me no other resource than to employ the means of publicity which happily still exist to rectify assertions which are not in accord with facts. I beg you, therefore, to have the goodness to publish in your excellent journal the present protestation, by which I declare, in my turn, what M. the Minister of the Interior has said on this subject to be entirely inexact.

It is not my intention by that to say that M. the Minister has with deliberate purpose made a *suggestio falsi*, but a *suppressio veri*, which it is impossible for me to overlook. It is quite true that the civil authority of Seville refused to interfere in the affair, as was required by one of the priests of the wise chapter of that diocese; but it is also true that the ecclesiastical authorities, or pretending to be such, intimated to the English clergyman in question to suspend the private reunions (which never reached twenty persons) which he held on Sundays in his house; that these same ecclesiastical authorities, or calling themselves such, intimated to the mistress of the house that if she continued to tolerate these reunions the house should be taken from her (being, I presume church property,) and that in consequence of this double intimidation, which may without exaggeration be called persecution in the age in which we live, the English clergyman had suspended his reunions, and sought another lodging, to deliver himself and deliver his hostess from all molestation on the subject. I leave meanwhile for the consideration of M. the Minister to decide whether the word 'molest' is suitably applied in this case.

I have the honor, &c. HOWDEN."

The statement made to the Cortes by the Minister of the Interior which called forth the letter from Lord Howden, was as follows:—

"The Ambassador of H. B. M. has made a remonstrance, based on the fact that at Seville the civil authority has disquieted a clergyman and many individuals belonging to the Protestant sect who were occupied in secret with their religious rites. The government, believing it within its competence, immediately entered into communication with the governor of Seville.

In his answer, which I have just received the governor informs me that the fact is altogether inexact; that in effect, there is a Protestant minister there named Anthony Fritz, who resides with his wife in a private house; that, upon the royal order, he charged the commissaries of public surveillance to inquire if any event had occurred in the sense indicated. The governor adds, that in their reply, of which I have a copy, the commissaries declare that they have no knowledge of any one having molested that clergyman or his family; that they know nothing of the clergyman having given the least scandal or the slightest motive for pursuing such conduct toward him; that, on the contrary, the care which he has taken to send to mass on all holidays a Catholic servant he employs has been remarked. This is what has passed; the Cortes know it already."

During the late tornado which passed over Mississippi tearing up trees, blowing down houses and killing cattle, an incident occurred near Paulding, in that State, which is worthy of record:

A young married couple were alone in the forest, occupants of a new home, and distant two miles from the nearest neighbor. They had retired to rest, and were absorbed in slumber, when the roar of the hurricane came; like a sonorous wailing through the primeval trees, the fierce wind struck their house, tumbling the logs around and about them. The lady, after much effort, succeeded in extricating herself, but found to her momentary dismay that her husband was entombed in the wreck of their dwelling, and that it would be impossible for her to relieve him unaided. She reflected but a moment, when, turning to her husband, she uttered some cheering words, and announced her determination to go in quest of assistance. Forth she went, in the midst of the howling storm, the winds singing a requiem over the ruin they had caused, and the stately trees still crashing in their fall before the omnipotence of the tempest. But she heeded not the danger; buoyed by a strong affection, she moved onward, an incarnation of heroism and self-sacrificing love, through the hurricane's track, and reached unharmed the residence of her neighbor. Assistance was procured, and her husband restored to as true a wife as ever hallowed with felicities the life of man.

The Madrid correspondent of the Paris Siecle, under date of the 6th inst., communicates the annexed statement, the entire correctness of which is rendered probable by the known truth of the last part of it relating to the course of the President. It will be gratifying to the great majority of our readers:

"The government has received communications of a very recent date from the Representative of Spain at Washington. This Minister felicitates himself on the good intentions of the United States, and on the nature of his relations with the Washington Cabinet, which has again just reiterated to its agents in all the ports of the Union formal instructions to oppose every attempt at an expedition against the Island of Cuba."

Too Fast.

The London Exeter Hall journals of the 3d inst., brought by the Nashville, announce that "the Know-Nothings in Virginia have elected their candidate." What will the Democracy say to this? Let its response be given in such thundering tones, on the fourth Thursday in May, as to cause the British enemies to Southern repose to indulge no hopes that the Secret Order is ever to have any foothold in Virginia.

The Times of the 6th of April, has a long article in favor of the Know-Nothings, for which party, it says, its sympathies are warmly enlisted. What better proof that it is a thing to be despised by American patriots? If the *Times* fraternises with its principles, it cannot be otherwise than antagonistic to the institutions and cherished policy of this country, whatever the declarations of its champions to the contrary.

Virginians! Guard, faithfully, your ancestral fame against such apostacy as that of Massachusetts.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE ARMY RAILROAD IN THE CRIMEA.—We copy the following from a late English paper:

"The public will learn with scarcely less surprise than satisfaction that the main object of the Cremea railway expedition is already completed, and that the munitions of war are now being conveyed direct from Balaklava to the trenches. It is needless to say how vast a remission of toil to the overtaxed strength of the troops is thus effected, and with what increase of vigor and animation they now address themselves to the legitimate prosecution of her business of the siege, without the exhaustion consequent on labors wholly alien to those of an ordinary military nature. Moreover, the line is now laid and worked from Balaklava to the French camp, at the top of the steep incline; hitherto by horses, but at the date of the last advices the engine had begun to supersede animal power, which was gladly used for other purposes."

GLAD TO SEE THEIR HUSBANDS.—The Alta Californian says: When the Golden age came in, considerable amusement was created by a very nice looking little lady, who when the boat arrived, was dancing, clapping her hands, and jumping as if she would jump out of her stockings, exclaining, "there's my husband, there's my husband;" and kissing her hand to a gentleman on the wharf. When the steamer was near enough, the happy fellow jumped on board, and there was *some* hugging for a few moments, to the great delight and amusement of the crowd, who by their shouts appeared to sympathize most heartily with the married lovers. Another lady, equally joyful, was doomed to disappointment, as the gentleman *she* had been kissing her hand to was not the man after all.

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

NOTICE.

There will be a Railroad Meeting at Harrell's Store, in New Hanover county, on the 19th of May, for the purpose of getting the Wilmington route of the W. C. & R. R. R. to run as high as Harrell's Store before turning west. All persons West and South of Harrell's, who feel an interest in the matter, are solicited to attend.

May 3, 1855. MANY CITIZENS.

☞ MR. JAS. CASSIDEY, will act as my attorney during my absence from the State. J. T. MUNDS.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber will confer a favor by calling and settling their bills as soon as possible.

April 21st, 1855 J. T. MUNDS.

There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 200-2wd&cw

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

☞ THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debilitated Constitutions.—The wonderful power possessed by these Pills, are such that they perform the most astonishing cures by restoring health when all other means fail; cases of debilitated constitutions, by their use, are completely invigorated, the delicate and weak are made strong. The daughter entering into womanhood or the mother at the turn of life, alike derive unspeakable benefit by the use of this mighty medicine. It is also recommended to the citizens of the Union as an effectual remedy for general derangements of the system.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 624c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorde are affixed to each box.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, ALEXANDER ROBINSON, son of Miles and Catharine L. Costin, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Florida, on 3d of March last, Mrs. DOROTHY PARISH, consort of the late Col. Richard Parish, aged 75 years—a native of this county.

In this town, on the 30th ult., at the residence of Mr. George McDuffie, of consumption, Mrs. CATHERINE GARRISON, wife of Jedediah Garrison, aged 57 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—April, 1855.

ARRIVED.

April 30.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

May 1.—Brig Geo. W. Jones, Hatch, from Charleston, to Moore, Stanly & Co.

May 1—Schr. Jos. Lawrence, Rogers, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

May 2—Schr. C. C. Straton, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth, with mdze.

3.—Schr. Adele, Coffin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. W. L. Cogswell, Elwood, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

CLEARED.

May 1.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

May 2—Schr. Col. John McRae, Bogart, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores, &c

Schr. Julia, Corson, for Boston, by George Harriss; with naval stores and lumber.

May 3—Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores, copper ore, &c.

Brig Matilda, Lunt, for Boston, by Jas. C. Smith & Co.; with 145,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Oleona, Haskill, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

WILSON INSTITUTE.

MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;

MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.

TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" " with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:

The same as in the Male.

EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.

The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.

Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,

May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

LANDS FOR SALE.

HAVING more land than I can use, I offer for sale twelve to fifteen hundred acres, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, twenty miles from Wilmington, and from four to five miles of the Northwest River. About one-third of said land is Piney land, the balance is rich Swamp, with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mulberry and some Cypress. Said lands can be made one of the finest Farms in Wilmington District—so said by a good judge. Address the subscriber, at Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C. J. A. ROBESON.

May 3d, 1855. 35-4t.

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR UMBRELLA?—If so, replace it immediately with one of our superior articles, Silk or Gingham. We have a large assortment of every size and quality, and are enabled to sell them at a slight advance on cost. If you need an Umbrella we can furnish you with any color required. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas—blue, green and Black. Hat and Cap Emporium. C. MYERS,

May 4. No. 1 Granite Row.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of April, my Negro boy named JACOB. Said boy is about 20 years of age, dark complexion, very coarse hair; weight about 140; height about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches. It is thought that he is trying to make his way to Richmond, Va., where he was bought, and will try to pass as free.

The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail in the State, or to any one who will give information where he canbe found. WRIGHT BARDEN,

April 3.—204-1t—35-3t Stricklands, N. C.

NOTICE.

AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Topsail Plank Road Company will be be held in the town of Wilmingson, on the second MONDAY, 14th day, of May, 1855. DuB. CUTLAR,

May 4.—35-1t—207-1w Secretary and Treasurer.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES GAZETTE of Paris, London and New York Fashions. May No. received this morning and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

THE ENGLISH WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—Impressions of the Society and Manners of the Russians at Home.—By a lady ten years resident in that Country, with illustrations. Just published. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, March Term, 1855, I will sell at Public Auction, at Long Creek Bridge, on the 1st day of June next, on a credit of six months, eight likely negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Maurice A. Moore, dec'd. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

May 3d. 204-ts-35-ts.

DO YOU BATHE? Go to Scott & Baldwin's and get yourself a handsome Oiled Silk Cap. The same to the Ladies. S. & B. have Bathing Caps for both Ladies and Gentlemen. [May 3d.]

WANTED,

TO employ immediately, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small school. Applicants should be well qualified to teach the branches usually taught in Female Seminaries. Address Jos. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, N. C, stating terms, &c. April 30. 201-4td-35-wtf.

Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, copy 3t, and send bill to this office.

ORANGES AND CANDIES.

RECEIVED this day, by the Schooner Charles Mills, direct from New York,

A LOT OF VERY SUPERIOR SWEET ORANGES, and a fine assortment of

FRENCH AND ALL OTHER CANDIES THAT CAN BE DESIRED.

For sale at the Variety Store, on Market street, under the Herald Office, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.

April 28, 1855. WM. H. DeNEALE.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24 @	25	
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs	4 00 @	9 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50 @	12 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16 @	17	
Adamantine	25 @	30	
Sperm	30 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15 @	16	
Laguayra	13 @	14	
Rio	12 @	13	
St. Domingo	11 @	12	
COTTON, ℔ lb	8¼ @	9¼	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	0 00 @	1 15	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @	8	
Yarn, ℔ lb	00 @	17	
EGGS, ℔ doz	15 @	16	
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @	50	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00 @	0 00	
Mackerel, No 1	@	20 00	
do. No. 2	@	12 00	
do. No. 3	@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00 @	0 00	
Shad, Ocean,	00 00 @	00 00	
Herrings, East	4 50 @	6 00	
do. N.C. roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do. do. cut,	0 00		
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	0 00 @	4 00	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00 @	14 00	
N. C. brands	10 50 @	11 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	1 07½ @	1 10	
Oats	@	75	
White Beans	0 00 @	1 40	
Pease, Cow.	90 @	1 00	
do. Ground.	1 50 @	1 80	
Rice, rough.	0 00 @	1 10	
do., clean,			
℔ lb	0 @	6	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	
Northern	0 00 @	1 10	
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00	
American, ref.	5½ @	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop	0 @	7	
Swede	5½ @	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35 @	1 40	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	42 @	45	
N. E. Rum	55 @	00	
Gin	55 @	00	
Brandy	55 @	60	
do Apple	75 @	1 00	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00 @	8 50	
Wide do.	0 00 @	8 00	
Scantling	0 00 @	6 00	
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	23 @	25	
N. Orleans	26 @	28	
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5¼ @	5½	
Wrought	10 @	12½	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	3 10 @	3 20	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25	
Pitch	do. 1 75 @	2 00	
Rosin, No. 1	0 00 @	0 00	
do. No. 2	0 00 @	0 00	
do. No. 3	1 25 @	1 35	
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	40 @	41	
Varnish, ℔ gal	20 @	30	
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25 @	2 00	
Linseed, raw	95 @	1 00	
do. boiled	00 @	1 10	
Whale	95 @	1 00	
Rosin	20 @	75	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 00 @	1 10	
Irish, do	0 00 @	0 00	
do. ℔ bbl.	4 75 @	5 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13 @	14	
Middlings	0 @	10½	
Shoulders	00 @	10	
Hog round	11 @	12	
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	0 @	0	
Shoulders	9 @	0	
N. C. Lard	12 @	12½	
West'n do	00 @	00	
Butter	35 @	40	
Cheese	00 @	00	
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	19 00 @	20 00	
do. Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Beef, Mess.	00 00 @	00 00	
do. Fulton Market.	00 00 @	00 00	
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	18 @	35	
do. dead	35 @	40	
Turkeys, live	12½ @	1 25	
do. dead, ℔ lb	12½ @	15	
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00 @	00	
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 20 @	1 35	
do. fine	0 00 @	0 00	
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½ @	8	
New Orleans	5 @	7	
Muscovado	5½ @	7	
Loaf & crush	10 @	11	
Clarified and Granulated	5 @	9	
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4 @	7½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 25 @	6 00	
Common	1 50 @	2 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	12 50 @	23 00	
R. O. Hhd.	15 00 @	20 00	
Ash Head'g.	0 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping	0 00 @	0 00	
Mill, prime	6 50 @	8 25	
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00 @	5 50	
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	12 @	12½	

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred ——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1½ per ct. prem
New York	1½ " "	Virginia	0 " "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston	¾ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine	per barrel	$ 00 a	$ 35
Rosin and Tar	do	25 a	30
Spirits Turpentine	do	00 a	50
Flour	do	00 a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds		00 a	12½
Cotton, per bale		1 00 a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask		00 a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel		0 a	6
Lumber, per M		5 00 a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel		25 a	30
Spirits Turpentine	do	50 a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel		0 a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size		5 00 a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot		0 a	6
Rice per 100 lbs			00
TO BOSTON			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel		35 a	40
Spirits Turpentine	do	65 a	00
Lumber, per M		7 00 a	9 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel		00 a	8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel		00 a	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3D, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair enquiry from shippers and distillers since our last review, and *hard* has advanced 5 cents. Some small lots of new crop virgin have been received, and sold at $3 10 to $3 20 ℔ 280 lbs. On Monday 117 bbls *Gum Thus* (a superior quality of the hard article) sold at $1 75 ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. There was a sale on Friday of 1,500 bbls. (previous receipts) yellow dip, in shipping order, at $2 75. The arrivals are confined principally to small parcels, and the transactions for the week foot up only 1,809 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	235	3 10 @ 3 20	2 65	1 65
Friday	241		2 65	1 65
Saturday	203	3 20	2 65	1 65
Monday	660		2 65	1 65
Tuesday	470		2 65	1 65

None offering this morning, and the market seems firm at above figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our last review the market has ruled inactive, with a decline of 4@5 cents ℔ gallon. The receipts have been moderate, and the supply on market is accumulating. The transactions for the week ending this morning reach only 469 bbls., viz:

Monday 100 bbls. at 43 cents ℔ gallon.
Do. 83 " 42 " "
Tuesday 121 " 41 " "
Wednesday 115 " 41@40 " "

No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report. Sellers generally are asking 41 cents, but this figure appears to be above the views of most buyers.

ROSIN—Common continues to come in quite slowly, and the supply at present on market is exceedingly light. There has been considerable enquiry from buyers during the week, and prices have gone up 10 @ 15 cents on quotations of Thursday last. The sales comprise 6,100 bbls., as follows:

Friday 1,400 bbls. at $1 25 for large size bbls.
Monday 3,700 " 1 30@1 35 " " "
Thursday 1,00 " 1 35 " " "

Sales were made this morning as above, at which the market is firm. Nothing has been done in Nos. 1 and 2.

TAR—Has also ruled active during the week, with an advance of full 25 cents on former quotations. The receipts have been light, and we note a fair demand for shipping purposes. The sales reach only 724 bbls., viz:

Thursday 35 bbls. at $2 10 ℔ bbl.
Friday 39 " 2 10 " "
Saturday 250 " 2 25 " "
Monday 400 " 2 25 " "

COFFEE—We have no change to notice in prices, and there is a fair supply in store of most descriptions. See table for store rates, in quantities to suit. Some small parcels of Rio have been sold from first hands at 11¾ @ 12 cents ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market has ruled firm during the week, with light receipts, and former rates have been fully maintained. The sales comprise only 108 bales at from 8¾ to 9¼ cents ℔ lb., as follows: Friday, 40 bales at 9 cents for do. middling; Monday 8 do. at 8¾ cents for do.; and Tuesday, 59 do. at 9¼ cents for good middling. There appears to be a fair demand at present from buyers, and none offering on market.

CORN MEAL—Continues in fair enquiry, with a light supply on market. One or two small parcels received per railroad, and sold to retailers at $1 15 ℔ bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—In Spirits Turpenttne barrels we have no change to make in prices, and note a full supply on market. One or two small sales have been made at $1 75 each for second hand.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate supply, and sell at from 45 to 55 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity and quality.

FISH—No sales to report except in the retail way, and there is a light supply of all descriptions on market. See table for store rates.

FLOUR—The market has ruled steady at previous quotations, with a fair enquiry from retailers, and sales from store and wharf during the week of superfine at $10 50 @ $10 62½ for Fayetteville, and $10 75 ℔ bbl. for Wilmington inspection. No receipts of family brand, and none on market; we quote it nominally at $11 ℔ bbl. The arrivals per railroad and from Fayetteville have been small, and the supply on market is exceedingly light—the principal portion of the receipts from Fayetteville having been for shipment.

GRAIN—CORN continues to arrive very sparingly, and consequently the supply in dealers hands remains very light. One cargo of 1,156 bushels was received on Thursday last, and sold at $1 07½ ℔ 56 lbs. There is a fair demand from purchasers at the above figures.——OATS—Are still in light supply, and no sales this week;—last sale from vessel was at 75 cents ℔ bushel. About 500 bushels were received on Saturday last from Baltimore, and have gone into store.——PEAS—*Cow* are in fair supply, with a limited enquiry, and sell at our quotations as in quantity. See table. Some 300 bushels received on Thursday last, and sold from vessel at 90 cents ℔ bushel. In *Ground* we notice no receipts since last review, and quotations are nominal at $1 50 @ $1 80 ℔ bushel, as in quality.——RICE—*Clean* is

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1855.

Our District Convention.

We take it for granted that the approaching Convention at Clinton is to be purely a Democratic Convention—that the delegates there to assemble will meet *together* for the purpose of ascertaining the will and wish of the democrats of the district in regard to who shall be the democratic candidate for congress at the election in August. Now, in view of these considerations, of which, we presume, all will admit the force, we would beg leave to place before our readers the following resolution copied from the proceedings of the Democratic Convention in the fourth district, which we commend to the attention and careful consideration of our democratic friends in this:

RESOLVED, That, in voting for a candidate in Convention, that the vote be cast by Counties, and that any delegate may cast the whole Democratic vote of said County as polled in the Gubernatorial election of 1854; and that each delegation determine for whom the vote of said County shall be cast in such manner as may be determined in caucus by the delegation from each county.

The object of the Convention being to arrive at the will of the *Democrats* of the District, we sincerely think the above is the fair and proper mode of doing so. It gives to the delegation from each county the precise weight to which the Democrats they represent are entitled and no more. Voting upon the basis of the representation to which each county is entitled in the House of Representatives is manifestly unequal, since it gives to the five or six hundred Democratic voters of Columbus or Bladen no more influence than to the one hundred of Richmond. The thing will strike every reader at once, and at present we shall content ourselves with commending it to their attention. The basis of the last vote for Governor is about the most unfavorable that could be selected for this county, but if, through our own apathy or our own divisions, we submitted to a reduction of our Democratic vote, it is but right that we should also submit to a reduction of our influence in the conventions of the District, until we shall have come up again to the right mark, and re-established ourselves in that position to which our real strength entitles us.

☞ It strikes us that some of the people of Kansas, or of the border countries of Missouri, are acting very foolishly as well as improperly; that in their zeal for slavery, they are doing much that must eventually prejudice the cause they set themselves up to defend. Violence and illegality cannot fail to produce a reaction against the cause which they claim to assist, and, in the end produce a state of things deeply to be regretted.

It would appear that Governor Reeder is unpopular with certain portions of these people—whether justly or unjustly we do not pretend to say, nor is the decision of this question at all important in this connection. If there are reasons why he should be removed there is a proper mode and manner of proceedure by representations in the proper quarter. Instead of this, it seems that they have chosen to take the matter into their own hands—to threaten to drive the Governor out of the Territory, and either to elect a Governor on their own hook or to dictate to the President who shall be the Governor to be appointed in Reeder's place after that gentleman shall have been driven out. Now, this is nothing more nor less than plain revolution—a direct nullification of laws constitutionally enacted, and a defiance of duly constituted authority. This is wrong, no matter how unpopular Reeder may be, and we need hardly say how vitally important it is for the South to be strictly right in every step of the controversy now pending.

The truth seems to be that, in the effort to secure the control of the new territory and future State, both parties, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, are using every means in their power to carry the elections, and that, in furtherance of this object, men have crossed the line from the neighboring States to vote, as well from Iowa as from Missouri, and that the Governor, as in duty bound, has endeavored to prevent illegal voting by persons not *bona fide* residents of the territory as prescribed by the law organizing it, hence the outcry which has been raised against him on all hands.—But, be this as it may, the means resorted to to get rid of him are illegal, unjustifiable, and must do harm. They must deprive the South of that strong position of right and legality, which it has held against Northern fanaticism, and should therefore be discouraged by Southern men.

OUR STEAMER.—As will be seen by the foreign news, our one steamship—the pioneer of steamship communication between Wilmington and the North—has gone down in the deep waters. The North Carolina made two or three trips out here. We all went down and looked at her—we considered her "some ship." We, that is to say, the Editors, gave her dimensions and all about her, and puffed her up generally after the orthodox usage of editors in such cases. We gave full sweep to our imagination, and there rose up before it whole acres of screw-steamers as well as paddle-wheels, plying between this port and those of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, California, Australia, Shallotte and Little River, to say nothing of New York, New Orleans and other cities soon to sink into comparative insignificance in presence of our rising splendors. We fancied the Journal swelled out to the dimensions of three blankets, two comforts and a "spread"—filled with all sorts of advertisements too numerous to mention, and, most glorious of all, the Editors were to be rich—worth a million a minute, for at least one minute on an average.—But only to think of the cruel persecutions of an untoward fate. The steamer returned to the North and did come back to gladden our eyes any more. She went to Europe in hopes of getting engaged by the British government as an accomplice in killing people at Sebastopol, carrying Minie Rifles and double-barrelled Irishmen with percussion locks and red coats. Now all our hopes are very finally at an end. Our million a minute has melted into the thinnest sort of air. The neucleus around which was to form the acres of steamers is "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." We leave the reader to "phanzy our pheelinx."

Godey, Graham and Putnam for May, are on our table, where they have been left by Mr. Whitaker.

Godey is a pleasant, gossipy affair, made up of literature and lace, fancy and fashions, with directions for cookery and crochet-work, all marvellously mixed. Godey must be a good book for the ladies, as it certainly is *not* for the uglier half of creation. Graham relies rather more upon its literary character. It used to be quite a substantial work in the days when it numbered Cooper and Irving and Longfellow, and other standard writers among its contributors. It has rather sunk of late unto the slip-slop of the "Marian Harlands," and the "Minnie Myrtles," and the "Sally Dogwoods" that flood the world with trash.

Putnam is, upon the whole, the nearest approximation to a genuine American magazine, of a high and manly literary tone, without slip-shop tom-foolery. It has grave faults, but it has also great merits. It is original and not pirated like Harper. It is not a collection of uncouth wood-cuts and school-girl twaddle like Godey, and in literary ability it stands above Graham or any of its competitors.

All for sale by Whitaker; price 25 cents per number.

WHAT ARE WE TO THINK.—It so happens that within a few hours of the penning of these remarks we have been conversing, at different times, with two gentlemen, both Whigs, or who were Whigs when they had a party of that name to belong to. Neither of these gentlemen, to whom we now refer, can be said to be politicians, so far as being a politician implies the taking of a public part in politics; but it so happens that each of them has very recently received a letter from a friend in Virginia, in which the coming election in that State is referred to. The friend of one gentleman, writing from a Western county, seems to entertain no doubt of the election of Mr. Wise; the friend of the other gentleman, writing from Norfolk or thereabouts, feels equally certain that the Know-Nothings will carry everything before them.

When private letters, thus written to private friends, in good faith and with no disposition to deceive, and no end to be gained by deception, are so variant in their calculations and estimates, we can easily understand how accounts in newspapers may also mislead, or how excited partizans may readily deceive themselves and others.

Now, when those on the ground differ, what are we here to think, and how are our opinions to be formed? The wish, in such cases, is generally parent to the thought—what we hope for we are easily persuaded to believe, and thus, self-deceived, we become frequently the deceivers of others; and where, added to this, we find the uniform policy of a party to consist in playing the brag-game, as is the custom of the Know-Nothings, we are prepared to listen with considerable composure to the extravagant calculations made by the papers, the orators and the strikers of that sect.

☞ The Black River, S. C., Watchman, just received, announces its entrance upon the fifth year of its existence. The Watchman is a good paper and not without a sly sprinkling of fun. We take it for granted that every man of good sense has some humourous elements in his composition, for certainly the man who cannot give and take a joke is radically defective, wanting alike in keenness of perception and geniality of nature. The Watchman rejoices in single-blessedness, and as misery loves company so do we warm to the unfortunate editor of that paper. To say that married men and fat men are good natured is, in our opinion, a mistake. There is Powell of the Cheraw Gazette, an old and experienced benedict, and a man of comfortable rotundity; and yet he did actually express the wish that we—the Journal man, by way of subduing our asperities, should get married—have our nose flattened by a smoothing iron and our hair combed with a three legged stool, the said smoothing-iron and three legged stool being flung or wielded by our loving spouse. Why, that is, almost equal in cruelty to the awful quiz put upon him of the Herald when he praised him for his *good looks!* Just think of the beauty of the Herald man. This bitter irony of the Gazette is the unkindest cut of all. It amounts, metaphorically speaking, to throwing a flat-iron at Burr's physmyhogany.

We have been intending, for some days past, to notice a beautiful gold medal and silver cup, now at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, on Market Street. The medal is in the form of a star, elaborately chased, and bears on one side an eagle, and on the other an inscription stating it is to be "presented by the members of the German Volunteer company to their officers, for the best shot, May 1, 1855." It is of fine gold, and a really creditable affair. It was gotten up by Messrs. B. & A. The cup is to be presented to the German Volunteer Brass Band, for the best shot.

The Commercial of this morning has an article in which the refusal of the South Carolina Railroad to take North Carolina money under any circumstances, is rather indignantly dwelt upon. This is no new thing. We remember complaining of this some three or four years ago. The conductors not only refuse to touch it, but they are generally rude and insolent in their manner of refusal. From the head to the tail of the South Carolina Railroad, it is a pompous, disobliging, grasping, ill-mannered concern. This has been our personal experience of it, and is the expression of our personal opinion only.

☞ THE OTHER SIDE.—To every question there are two sides, and, wherever there is a side left to be taken, no matter how unpopular at first, there will eventually be found some one to take it, either in defence of some interest, real or fancied, or from the natural contentiousness of humanity.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The royal mail steamer Africa arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 14th instant, one week later than former advices.

The Vienna conference had held another meeting on the 8th instant, without arriving at a result.—Since then, apparently, the debate has been suspended, and it was not known when another meeting would be held.

The British government advertises a new loan, the amount of which was not known, but it would be officially announced on Monday, the 16th.

Skirmishing continued to be held before Sebastopol, but nothing serious had occurred up to the 6th.

The position of Omar Pacha and the Russians at Eupatoria was unchanged, except that the former has enlarged his line of defence to receive his reinforcements. [This proves the report about the death of Omar Pacha, &c., to have been unfounded.]

The steamer North Carolina has sunk, in consequence of a collision off Holyhead; all hands were saved.

The Baltic was still full of floating ice.

New complications of the relations between Prussia and the allies are reported.

The weather at the Crimea had become quite pleasant and favorable. The allied troops were beginning to suffer considerably from sickness

The new Czar is determined to carry out fully the views of his father, and will not accede to any peace proposition that is contrary with the ultimatum of Emperor Nicholas.

The indications of peace are less hopeful; indeed, those best informed throughout England and France do not calculate upon it at all. It was thought that fighting would begin before Sebastopol very soon and with terrible effect. The greatest battles were looked for that have yet taken place.

Affairs throughout Spain were in a very unsettled condition. There had been some indications of revolution, and several arrests made. A disposition existed to settle matters amicably with the United States.

Austria and Prussia have taken no new steps, but seem rather more favorably inclined towards Russia. It is believed in Vienna that the conference will prove entirely ineffective. They are waiting for advices from St. Petersburgh.

Affairs throughout Germany were comparatively tranquil.

England was much excited, and anxious for peace. France seems indifferent as to the result.

The weather in England was favorable, and the crops rather promising.

Affairs in Ireland unchanged.

Nothing definite from the Danubian region.

The news generally is without very special moment.

Further from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Grenada, from Havana, with dates to the 23d has arrived here. All was quiet. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto and Princeton were there. The Jamestown left on the 17th. Commodore McCauley had not yet entered on the duties of his mission.

Sugars were firm with an upward tendency. It is believed that the crop is short, and planters have increased their demands, but quotations are unaltered. Freights to Europe have declined. The rates to the U. S. are firm.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 28th inst., with Havana dates to the 25th. She brings no news of importance. The Island was quiet. The correspondent of the Charleston Standard, in speaking of political matters says that the press of Havana "are permitted to publish and sell pamphlets upon the subject of "negro emancipation," preparing the public mind for the inevitable issue of British policy, which is to destroy Cuba, and be an evil upon your borders, that may require years hence, much blood and treasure of the Federal common-wealth to remove. While this is true, it is also true that there are papers in the United States heart and part in the cause of England and France, with the whole power of their advocacy, forget that if realized to the extent derived by England, that the mills, spindles, and looms of the North will be touched, beyond the power of rivalry, with British industry. The civilization of the world will justify the United States in any course that may be determined for the consummation of the national honor or the national prosperity."

Relative to the mission of Commodore M'Cauly, the same writer says:

"The mission here can be only one of enquiry, unless the U. S., assume that they will hold the authorities of Cuba responsible for the aggressions they permit and justify, which cannot be without due notice to the Supreme Government at Madrid.

On Sunday last we had a great parade and devic, of all the troops that could be mustered, including the black and white volunteers, the last two classes appearing to great advantage over the regular soldiers. This gathering numbered some 7500 or 8000 men, and was creditable as a "milita training." The costume was certainly neat and becoming for field service, while the material of the volunteers is phisically superior to that brought from old Spain. We had the pleasure of seeing Commodore McCauly on the ground in the carriage of the Captain General, attended by Captain Stribling, and aid-de-camp of Gen. Concha, the Count of Villanneva. We were not particularly gratified that the "old commodore" should have been so directly "tapped"—or trapped—and are with the opinion that, with or without sound limbs, he might have been present with other modes of conveyance without incivility, or with loss of self-respect. What may have been the policy, I know not,—the fact we have, and it has led to the same conclusion in the public mind here—not for "the dimes, the soup or the wine"—the "old coach and greys did the job"—and the oil was poured over the waves of contention. Prediction of the multitude is, that there is to be no trouble, and news writers will convey the same idea; but I believe the Commodore will do his duty, notwithstanding the coach—and that the Government of the United States will have a truthful report of circumstances and facts, to confirm action for peace or war, as may consist with the national honor. We have no further determinations, as I have said, for the State prisoners remaining on the docket."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The United States and Cuba.

There is considerable agitation of the public mind respecting the designs of our government in connexion with certain movements towards Cuba, and especially the sailing of Commodore McCauley for the Antilles. We do not suppose he intends to offer the Baltic hero a practical lesson adapted to Constadt by a bombardment of the Moro Castle; but we infer from certain facts wearing a sufficiently authentic aspect that the government of the United States has determined to express its views and purposes with respect to late proceedings of the Cuban officials, inconsistent with the solemnly-declared policy of our country and offensive to the national honor. So be it. We cannot suppose any one will object to this.—And for our part, we have sufficient confidence in the men at the head of the government to await the result without captious remark, believing that they will conduct the matter with a due regard to the best interests of the country.

We are not of the "war party," if such a thing exists in this country. A war party is, of all evils, the very worst, when no cause for war exits. It includes all other evils, and thus may be likened to Pandora's box, but with no lingering hope at the bottom. We encountered a paragraph the other day in which the writer glorified war, lamenting the effeminate condition of the nation under the influences of peace, and rejoiced exceedingly in anticipation of hostilities with Cuba, Spain, and any or all other nations of the world. Such a man is tolerated outside of a lunatic asylum simply because his madness is not likely to hurt anybody. Rational, intelligent men, who have something at stake in the world, will never desire war, and certainly can never be induced to esteem a state of war as a social or political blessing. But when the necessity of war is imposed upon us no man will consent that the nation should be *slow* to perceive it. What necessity may exist for hostilities with Spain respecting the action of Cuba we have yet to learn. If the necessity becomes apparent, however, we must be prompt to recognise it.

It will be universally conceded, we think, that the government of the United States has sincerely and effectually rebuked and restrained the impulses and designs of the "fillibusters." Yet, notwithstanding this, vessels carrying the United States flag are constantly exposed to impertinent delay, official search, and other indignities not warranted by the relations existing between the two countries. Our citizens are repeatedly annoyed and injured in their business and persons by unwarrantable arrests and detentions—and all this, too, while Cuban spies are operating in our principal seaports and elsewhere at no risk and subject to no inconvenience from our people. Americans as busy in Cuba with the movements of the people there as Cuban agents are here would be garoted or shot down like dogs, so long as the Canedos and Conchas of that ill-stirred land could do it with impunity.

One feature of the current theme is particularly worthy of note: it is the alleged communication of the representatives of England and France to this government that these two nations will interpose for the protection of Spain against the United States. If this is true—but we are obliged to doubt—it is a gratuitous impertinence. Is the United States to subsist forever under the menaces of England and France? and are we never to achieve the independence we have declared? Can we not despatch a vessel of war upon a mission of our own but the government is to be reminded of the power and purpose of England and France? Abused and misrepresented as we have been by the statesmen and presses of these two countries, our career is unstained by those national crimes and injustice which are sometimes blazoned with pride upon their escutcheons.

Why, then, these constant impertinences? Are they designed to provoke an indignant retaliation, and thus to invite and sustain an estrangement parallel with our negotiations respecting Cuban affairs?—We suspect so. In any case the offence is with England and France; and however sharp the rebuke of their insolence may be, it is of their own seeking.—We have not interfered with them in their affairs with Russia, yet we may well suspect their purpose with respect to Turkey. They hold their Vienna conference free from protest, or remonstrance, or meddling impertinence, at our hands. And we must assert our right to negotiate with Spain, or with any other power, upon any subject of interest to us, entirely free from the offensive intimations and diplomatic menaces of the "western powers."

TELEGRAPHIC.—When it was first reported that Professor Morse had succeeded in conveying intelligence between Baltimore and Washington, through the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph, one old *savan*, who had been a schoolmaster and a member of the Legislature, gave it as his opinion that the report was a humbug. In fact, from his knowledge of astronomy, he *knew* the thing could not be done!—Shortly after, O'Reilly's men were seen setting the poles by the old man's dwelling. One day he joined the crowd who were witnessing the operation of stretching the wires. Upon being asked what he thought of the matter then, he hesitated a moment—assuming an air of importance—and then replied:—"Well, gentlemen, while in the Legislature, I gave the subject considerable attention, and of much investigation and reflection, I have come to the conclusion that it may answer very well for small packages, but it will never do for large bundles—never."—*Knickerbocker.*

TWO SIDES.—A writer in a Southern journal, undertakes to prove that Lecompte beat Lexington! on the recent race over the Metaire course, in which the latter took the purse. Lexington had the inside track, and the writer proves that this fact gave him an advantage in the four miles of over 377 feet, which, at Lexington's rate of travel, it would have taken 8 seconds to run, whereas he beat Lecompte's time, (7,26) only 6¼ seconds. According to this calculation, Lecompte is the fastest horse by 1¾ seconds!

A First Rate Race.

The following rich description of a race over the Metairie Course, for the Louisiana Jockey Club's third day, is worth reading. We copy from the N. O. *Crescent*.

"Yesterday was one of the most brilliant and beautiful days that has shone over and illuminated our city since last summer's sun went down to sojourn among the Hesperides. The face of all nature—seeing that nature is poetically thus blessed—was resplendent with the reflected rays of the sun. The grass seemed greener, the waters bluer, the skies clearer, and the old oaks more like to the haunts of Dryads and Hamadryads than at any time since the commencement of the Union Course races. We also noticed three mares, two geldings and a jackass in the enclosure within the track.

On our arrival at the Metairie Course, at precisely five minutes before three, there were twenty-one people in attendance! As the excitement increased, the crowd did the same, and when the noble animals came forth that were to run for glory and a purse of $200, there could not have been less than a hundred persons present. The entries were a gelding, by Yorkshire, and a Glencoe filly. The odds, so far as we were able to learn, varied from two and a half to ten dollars even—the favorite being generally selected by pitching up a half dollar, and betting on head or tail—the head frequently winning.

At the tap of the drum the fiery coursers left the goal and sprang to their work at the rate of about four miles an hour. By the time they had got to the half mile the filly was fully forty yards ahead, running like a scared calf. On the last turn there was a strong suspicion that some interested party had tied a tin pan to the colt's tail, as he increased his speed, to, at least, three miles an hour. Both the fiery steeds thundered by the judges' stand in clouds of dust, in two minutes and two seconds, cheered to their arduous labors and noble rivalry by the shouts of four enthusiastic negro boys. As they passed the stand, the filly, unfortunately for the greatness and turf renown of the day, suddenly remembered that she had not had her dinner, and stopping short, let her rider roll off in the dirt. Happily, the law of projectiles prevented his being thrown off, and he escaped with a slight contusion on the hind-sights. Having accomplished this truly unexpected feat, the filly continued her stride to the back stretch, where the grass was very green, and then she deliberately went to grass. The colt, however, emulous of the fame of his long line of progenitors, continued to move the ground with flying feet—thundered down the back stretch, put forth every nerve on the turn, and came in a peerless winner—having distanced all his rivals—in 4.19¼!!!

SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES, (Metairie Course,) April 19.—Entrance $50. Purse $200—for two year olds—2 mile heats.

A. Lecomte & Co.'s ch. f. by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp Priam, - - - - 1 1

J. M. Wilson's ch. g by im. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Florence, - - -went to grass

Time—4.19¼.

Post Office Department.

The Mail Lettings for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.—We are authorized and requested to state that the Postmaster General will make known his decisions on the proposals received for conveying the mails in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida for the regular contract term for four years from the first of July next, and also on routes in other States in the Union established by act of August 3, 1854. for shorter periods, in the hall of the Post Office Department, on Monday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Letters Part Paid, &c.—We find the following article in the Philapelphia Ledger of the 24th inst:

"UNPAID LETTERS.—The number of unpaid letters sent to the office since the law went into effect, on the 1st instant, increases daily. On Saturday there were upwards of 2,000 of this description of letters, which, with all others received on or before the 30th, will be forwarded to Washington on the 1st of May, and opened in the dead-letter department.—The contents, if there is any money or other valuables, will be returned to the person mailing them, providing the postmaster in this city can find them, and the letters destroyed. The most of these contain postage stamps on the envelope, but of an insufficient amount to warrant the postmaster in forwarding them to their destination. On two requiring ten cents postage were two three-cent stamps, the amount of postage on each being short four cents. All such letters are the same as if they contained no stamps at all, for the reason that none but *paid* letters are sent through the mails. The public should bear in mind that *no* letters will be forwarded unless they are *prepaid in full.* Remember this, and save yourself trouble."

On inquiry at the Post Office Department, we learn that the regulation in regard to domestic letters insufficiently prepaid is to despatch them, charged with the additional postage. The regulation is in the following words:

"Letters *part paid* should be despatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, (of March 3d, 1855,) except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid."

The instruction in regard to letters wholly unpaid is as follows:

"The act of March 3, 1855, making no provision for *unpaid* letters to places *within the United States*, on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held up for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the dead-letter office."

For further information of our readers, we give the instruction in regard to letters required to be "forwarded:"

"It is proper to forward a letter when duly requested. When forwarded no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage, at the *prepaid* rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855."—*Washington Union, 26th inst.*

Wilson Court.

The present week has been one of unusual interest to the citizens of Wilson county, it being the week for the first term of the county court for the new county. The court was organized by the election of the following officers:

Sheriff, Elias Barnes; Clerk, Washington Barnes; County Trustee, Macon Moye; Register, L. J. Sauls; Special Court, Joshua Barnes, Dr. A. G. Brooks, Robert Bynum, J. D. Rountree, and Noel Barnes; County Solicitor, Geo. Howard, Jr.

Quite a large number of persons thronged the streets, and that unusually quiet town was alive with excitement.

Wilson exhibits many evidences of improvement and prosperity. New buildings are in the process of erection all over the town, and a general spirit of activity pervades the place.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

At a meeting held at Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 19th inst., preparatory to a regular mass meeting at that place, it was

Resolved, That Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, N. A. McLean, T. J. Morisey, R. E. Troy, and T. A. Norment, Esqs., of Robeson, D. B. Baker, and L. Holmes, of Wilmington, be invited to address the meeting on the subject of the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad, on Thursday, the 10th of May, at which time and place there will be a public dinner given, and all interested are invited to attend.

ARCH'D. McRAE,
R. MONROE,
M. McRAE, } Committee.

AN EASY MEDICINE TO TAKE.—Wolfe, the schnapps man, is trying to have his gin exempted from the list of liquors rendered contraband by the Maine law. He claims that it is a drug, and imparts the following information concerning it, which will be interesting and quite new to the majority of men who have "seen life." Mr. Wolfe says: "It is an agreeable and palatable medicine, and quite successful as a preventive of disease, when taken with hot water and sugar, with or without a squeeze of a lemon, or a portion of its rind. Accompanied by a full-flavored Havana cigar, the effect upon the spirits is delightful."

SHAVING ON SUNDAY.—The Boston Times ridicules the authorities of that city for compelling all the barber shops to be closed on Sunday, and the editor, who is a man of taste, adds:

The forbidding of a man to kiss his wife on Sunday is not half so ridiculous as the endeavor to prevent him from being shaved, from the fact that the latter is, in a majority of cases, a matter of *necessity*, while the former is an indisputable *luxury*.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

Destruction of Houses, Ships, Cotton, &c.—Loss over Half a Million.

BOSTON, April 28.—A large fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Battery wharf, and spread over East Boston ferry, Constitution, Lincoln and Battery wharves. The conflagration was not got under until about 5 o'clock. It commenced in a wooden building at the head of Battery wharf, on Commercial street, and the flames spread with great rapidity, to Lincoln wharf and the People's Ferry wharf, also doing some damage on Constitution wharf. The space burned over is about three acres, covered mostly by wooden buildings of no great value.

The new East Boston ferry buildings were destroyed; also a new block of three story wooden buildings, owned by Arnold W. Taylor. Battery wharf was swept clean, including nearly two thousand bales of cotton and a large quantity of beef, pork, rosin and other merchandise. On Lincoln wharf a large quantity of wood, coal and lumber were destroyed.

Among the principal sufferers by the fire are Noah Lincoln, coal and wood yard; the People's Ferry Company; George Matthews, sailmaker; Clark & Baker, salt dealers; Godbold & Son, M. Kelly, Geo. Bartoll's storehouse; Pierce & Bacon's storehouse; the rear portion of Messrs. Windle & Clinkhard's boat building establishment; Harris & Dillon, shipwright's and caulkers; Mayer, Rice & Co., lumber dealers; Allen & Welteh, and Harrison Fay. The Weigher's and Guager's office connected with the Custom House was also destroyed.

The ship Chancellor, with a valuable cargo of cotton and tobacco, was burned to the water's edge; ship Diana just from New Orleans, with a valuable cargo of cotton, pork, &c., was badly burned, and the cargo damaged. The ships General Gerry and John Bertram were towed into the stream with some damage to masts and rigging. Several other vessels suffered slight damage. Three engines and one hose carriage were destroyed, the firemen being surrounded by fire on the wharves, and compelled to escape in boats.

The loss is estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000, probably about one-half insured.

[London Correspondence of the New York Times.]

What Disturbs England just now.

The *honneurs* of the last week are divided between Nesselrode's circular, Manteufel's note, and Girardin's pamphlet, called *Peace*. I may say that the two first named diplomatic papers, highly important as they are, have by far not excited such deeply laid sensation of half astonishment and half anxiety in English political circles as one single passage—I should say one single word—in that pamphlet. M. Emile de Girardin's talismanic sentence is *Gibraltar*. There will be no lasting peace, says he, except on one condition; the insistence by France and Austria on the mutual and simultaneous disarming of Sebastopol and *Gibraltar* as the first step to the emancipation of all seas, straits, rivers, &c. You cannot form any idea of the impression this passage has provoked. Not that there should be any immediate danger to be expected, but because the hint at such a thing as the disarming of Gibralter could ever be *insisted* upon came to the mind of John Bull as an undreamt of idea. He never thought of such an eventuality being possible at all, and is quite bewildered to hear that others—the "nasty foreigners," the d—— d French—think of it.

It was, to be sure, a very unkind cut of Mr. Girardin's to be so disagreeable towards his ally as to tell him a thing so hurting to his feelings as a "gentleman." It was such a nice dream to have Sebastopol razed—the Russian fleet burnt—the Black Sea ruled by Britania—perhaps Cronstadt and Revel taken and destroyed also! It was gratifying to muse over the idea that having once done with Russia's naval power, England may, on some future day, for the disinterested protection of some sick man, enter into an aliance with Prussia and Russia against France, and destroy Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon, with the French fleet included. And lo, there comes M. Girardin, and shakes Mr. Bull out of his reverie by telling him that Gibralter must be disarmed at the same time as Sebastopol.

Lexington Champion of the Course.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following description of Lexington, the great four mile horse:

A description of the champion of the turf may be desired by his numerous admirers: A blood bay, about 15 hands 3 inches high, with fore and hind feet and pasterns and a small portion of his hind legs above the pastern joints white; his bones are not particularly large (except the back bone, which is unusually so;) his muscle is abundant—clean, dry and sinewy, without any cumbrous flesh; his ears, which are handsome and wide apart, are beautifully placed; his head, though not small, is clean, bony and handsome—his nostrils being large, the jaw-bone uncommonly wide and the jaws wide apart, affording room for a clear and well detached throttle; his left eye full and mild, though animated; his right eye has lost its convexity from disease; a noble countenance, indicating good temper and disposition, for which he is remarkable; his neck rises well from his shoulders and joints his head admirably. His shoulder has a very wide bone, very strong, well displayed, particular oblique and rises sufficiently high at the withers, without any of that superfluous neck so frequently seen to surmount the shoulders two or three inches, which cannot add to power or easy motion. His arms come out well from the body, are sufficiently wide apart for a good chest, and are long, muscular and strong. His back of medium length, coupling pretty well back; a loin wide, slightly arched and very powerful. His body will bear the most rigid scrutiny—it looks perfection, being ribbed in the best possible manner, and very deep throughout, which makes his legs appear short, while at the same time he has a very great reach. His hips are not remarkably wide, though strong, and in the sweep down to, and embracing the hoof, he rarely has an equal. The feet, though mostly white, are excellent, as are his legs, with good bone, and clean, strong, tendons and good proportions, uniting in their motion great ease and correctness.—His action cannot be surpassed; bold, free, elastic and full of power, and with his ease and eleganee of action, and a remarkable racing-like form throughout, he unites great beauty and grandeur.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Nicol, formerly Miss Bronte, who, under the *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, established a lasting reputation by the publication of Jane Eyre.—The novels of Shirley and Villette are also from her pen, and all are especially distinguised by great power of conception and vigorous portrayal of character. Mrs. Nicol was the last of a family of six; she died at her father's house on Saturday, at Haworth, Yorkshire. The magazines for the month are not, we think, of an average character; Quarterly Reviews are, however, coming out very strong, with most tempting lists of articles. The book of the month is unquestionably Mr. Kingley's "Westward, Ho!" which seems to be in every body's hand. Mr. Thackeray will finish the Newcomes next month, and then purposes visiting the United States with a new course of lectures.—*London Nat. Intelligencer.*

The following rich selection is going the round of newspaperdom:

HIBERNIAN.—An Irishman, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards and said—"I've graiz'd every part of the wagon, inside and out, yer honor, but by the blue hair o' Moses' wig, I can't get at the sticks the wheels hang on, sure."

Now for the life of me I cannot determine which party was the Hibernian, the master, who told the servant to "*grease the wagon*," or the Irishman, who obeyed and *greased the wagon*. I think, however, the order to grease the wagon was rather the biggest bull. Would it not be well in such cases for the joke writer to tell us which party to laugh at?

IRONSIDES.

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County.

D. T. BONEY.

Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY,

WHO may visit Wilmington, will not only find the *Largest and best Assortment of Clothing* at Scott & Baldwin's, but they will also be enabled to select from the assortment of UMBRELLAS one of the best made articles ever offered. Scott & Baldwin are the sole agents for one of the LARGEST UMBRELLA MANUFATORIES in the United States, and can sell Scotch, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas at astonishingly low figures. Don't fail to buy at this House.

April 13th, 1855. 32-tf.

FINE PANAMA HATS.—Opened, this day, a few dozen Gents' Fine Dress Panama Hats, a splendid article.

April 13, 1855. C. MYERS

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., by James Garrason, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM M. HANSLEY, to Miss HANNAH A. BORDEAUX.

DIED,

In this town on the 26th inst., SARAH F., infant daughter of J. H. and R. A. Fillyaw.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Daniel M. Foyles.

In Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., suddenly, of erysipilas, on the 24th inst., Mr. THOS. LIDDEN, aged about 35 years, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

In this town, last night, 29th inst., MARGARET HERLIN, infant daughter of Wm. G. and Margaret Ann Jones, aged 17 months. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from their residence at Hilton Mills.

In this town, on yesterday, (Sunday,) 29th inst., ANDREW MACLEAN infant son of John and Sarah Griffith, aged 13 months and 19 days. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence on the corner of Sixth and Castle Streets.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 26—Brig Water Witch, Simpson, from Boston, via Zeke's Island, to George Harris.

Schr. Telegraph, Mason, from Hyde County, to J. A. Willard; with corn and peas.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

27.—Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

April 27.—Br. Schr. Wave, Green, from Kingston, (Jamaica,) in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

April 28—Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

New Schr. Sea Foam, Chase, from New Bedford, Mass., to J. R. Blossom.

29.—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Southerner, Elder, from Fayetteville, to Jas. E. Metts.

CLEARED.

April 27th.—Schr. Ocean Wave, Veazie,, for Boston, by J. & D McRae & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig Louisa Sears, Kelly, for New York, by J H Flanner, with naval stores, &c.

Brig Reuben Carver, Marshall, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Exchange, Gray, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliot.

April 28.—Schr. David Faust, Newcomb, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. F. J Cummings, Veazie, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with rough rice and naval stores.

Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Southern Belle, Powell, for New York, by J. H. Flanner, with naval stores and cotton.

Barque Saranac, Bullerdick, for Bremen, by Wessel & Eilers; with lumber, timber, &c.

April 28—Schr. J. H. Flanner, Peirce, for Boston, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Harvest, Townsend, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. H. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

30—Barque Tivola, Moore, for Porto Rico, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber and shingles.

Barque Catherine, Watts, for Hull, Eng., by J. H. Flanner; with turpentine.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., April 30—Schr. St. Leon, Getchell, for Boston, by P. Prioleau & Co.; with naval stores.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Naval Stores—Dip Turpentine is dull; last sales $2 40; Scrape do. is in demand at $1 40 @ 1 50. Tar sells for from $1 50 to 1 60—dull.

Grain—Corn continues very scarce, and is selling to-day at 90 cents ℔ bushel.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 26.—Bacon 9@9½. Beeswax 24@25. Coffee Rio, 12@13. Laguira, 13½; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 8½@8¾; ordinary to mid. 7½@8¼. Feathers 35@40. Flour—Family, 9 60@9